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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

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ON the RECORD

BY A STAFF WRITER

Five years ago, among the very first issues of The New Canadian, we made a challenge to the Nisei of Canada. This is what we stated:

"In a world ridden with hysteria and fear, we challenge every Nisei to sane and unbiased thought. Alive as we are to our limitations as human beings, in the evaluation of situations, in the possibility of error and judgement, we make our motto — Sanity and Constructiveness."

Last week we read reports of discussions and accusations concerning us in the House of Commons precipitated by the debate on labor war appropriations. The majority of the British Columbia members, with one exception, demanded repatriation as the only solution to the "Japanese problem."

Perhaps, today, more than at any time in our lives, sanity and constructiveness must be our motto ruling our daily lives. We put faith in the words of the Labor Minister that the "ultimate disposition of the Japanese will probably be decided at the Peace Conference." I have faith in that statement and I have faith in the Peace Conference.

At the Peace Conference, we pray with others that it will not be too far off, sanity and constructiveness too will prevail as the only key to a happier post-war world rid of conflicts and oppression for all mankind. Liberty, equality fraternity, the right of pursuit of happiness, freedom of speech, freedom from want, freedom of worship, freedom from fear; these are the lofty phrases that will guide and must guide the Peace Conference. And in these words must lie the faith of the Japanese Canadians.

The "Japanese problem" is not merely a problem pertaining to Japanese people in Canada. There are people all over the earth, seeking fighting, crying for tolerance and peace; to be left alone, to be born, to live and to die in peace. Enfranchisement, assimilation — they do not hold a meaning to us only. They are as significant to us as they are to many other people of Canada. While the clapping, the cheering and the hosannahs rang to the rafters for a great lady of an Allied Nation in the House of Commons a few weeks ago, the plea of her countrymen in Canada for exactly what we are fighting for went by unlistened and unheeded. No, the talks going on in Ottawa do not hold a meaning for the Japanese people alone.

There may be talk of repatriation and deportation in the highest council halls of the land today, but our lives and convictions must not be shaken by them. We must have not the fear of the future. Sanity and Constructiveness — constructiveness in that on this month of July, 1943, as in other July's in the years gone by, Nisei boys and girls are graduating from many schools and thinking seriously of their future for the first time, while for the fortunate ones colleges and hospitals beckon for further study; young couples are getting engaged, getting married and planning a home. Relocation goes on slowly for it is not an easy task as many fear.

Once again we ask the Nisei to share the vision that fires us to gird his loins with courage and fight on until we are recognized as worthy citizens in the national and political life of the country of our birth — Canada.

$173 Per Head

OTTAWA.—It had cost about [illegible] a head to handle the Japanese removal on the United States west coast compared with about $173 per head in Canada, stated Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell.

Restrictions On Manitoba Settlers Eased

A. Eastwood 'Agreeably Surprised With Conditions On Alta. Farms

LETHBRIDGE.—Employment of Japanese evacuees in southern Alberta sugar beet fields was described to the Lethbridge Herald as "a most successful program" by W. A. Eastwood, general manager of the B.C. Security Commission, following his survey of the work being done by 2,700 Japanese families who were evacuated to this province more than a year ago.

During the latter part of last week, Mr. Eastwood watched Japanese at work in all southern regions where the evacuees had been placed on farms. It was his first visit to this region since last spring when the Japanese were moved here.

Mr. Eastwood said that he was very agreeably surprised at how the Japanese have settled down in southern Alberta." He saw a decided change from a year ago when many of the Japanese, having just arrived in a region strange to them, were dubious about the future and about their treatment here.

"They have been treated kindly by the residents of this region and are desirous of doing an even better job on beets than in 1942," added Mr. Eastwood. Contributing largely to the increased keenness in beet work and happier attitudes of Japanese in southern Alberta are: More relative freedom of movement, education of their children and the assurance that they will be aided in an emergency.

MORALE HIGH

Morale of the Japanese in this region, explained Mr. Eastwood, is immeasurably higher than that existing in the Interior Housing Projects of British Columbia.

He found the settlers pleased with southern Alberta and working larger beet acreages than last year, due to the experience gained with the specialized crop last summer.

Speaking with many Japanese, Mr. Eastwood learned that they expected that most of the evacuees in southern Alberta would soon be entirely self-supporting.

Mr. Eastwood commended the law-abiding record of Japanese in this region. Since they came to southern Alberta, not one of the evacuees has been charged with committing a criminal offence, he pointed out.

RESPECTFUL PEOPLE

"The Japanese we have are people who have great respect for authorities and there has been little difficulty with them," he stated.

Sugar beet growers voiced appreciation to him of the work being done by the Japanese, the official continued.

While quality of work done in some fields this year was below that of a year ago due to Japanese now handling larger acreages, Mr. Eastwood felt that generally speaking, the evacuees were doing a better job on beets than in their first attempt.

Alta. Settlers Complete 100 Per Cent More Thinning Than Last Year

PICTURE BUTTE.—Japanese families have completed 100 per cent more thinning this year than during the same period last year, reported the Picture Butte Progress last week. Good weather conditions, but particularly because of the efforts of the Japanese families desiring to do all the work they possibly could and to assist farmers without labor, thinning has been done in record time. Only 2 acres of beets were lost, said the report.

"It was thought for a time that some beets would have to be plowed up because of shortage of labor during thinning but all acreages that have been worth thinning have been taken care of and no loss will be sustained."

Thinning is now generally completed, stated E. Benion of the Sugar Factory, and hoeing has begun on many fields. General condition of the crop is dry, and some irrigation will have to be done if rain does not come soon, he stated.

Alberta Japanese families with increased payment on sugar beet labor and increased acreages will be mainly self-supporting this year, it is indicated by reports.

The Lethbridge Broder Cannery is also hiring Nisei boys and girls for work during the slack period on the farms. Their rate of pay will be the same as other workers.

Commission Conference Gives New Ruling: District Committee To Issue Winnipeg Travel Permit

WINNIPEG. — Restrictions of travel, on the purchase of liquor and employment in the city of Winnipeg imposed on the Japanese settlers in Manitoba were considerably modified as a result of a conference held in the Winnipeg office of the B.C. Security Commission two weeks ago.

The meeting was attended by A. W. Eastwood, general manager of the Commission, J. N. Lister, prairie supervisor, Frank Ernst, Manitoba representative, and the district representatives of the Manitoba Japanese Committee.

The new rulings were as follows:

1. Only when moving to a district outside of the province will permits be needed from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

2. Permits issued by the Commission will be sufficient when going to another place of employment within the province.

3. Granting of permits to those who wish to go to Winnipeg will be made by each district representative of the Japanese Committee who will be authorized to do so at his own discretion.

Forbidding of liquor purchase by the Japanese will be lifted beginning July 1st. Officials stated that they trusted the men would exercise caution in this regard.

EMPLOYMENT RULING

A ruling that men seeking employment in Winnipeg during the slack season could not go unless they were promised a minimum wage of 45c per hour will be discontinued. This, it is observed, will enable many more men to obtain jobs. They must report to the Security Commission before taking up employment in the city as in the past.

Cameras are now being returned to their respective owners by the R.C.M.P., it is reported. Radios may also be recovered by submitting applications to the R.C.M.P. and paying transportation charges.

During the busy beet work periods in July and October, Japanese nationals will not be required to make their monthly reports to the R.C.M.P., if negotiations now going on between the police and the Commission ends successfully, it is indicated.

The meeting agreed that the Japanese settlers should pay their own doctor's fees as far as possible. Those who are unable to do so will be given medical attention by the Commission. The payment of dental fees by the Commission will be limited to extrac-

(See "MANITOBA" P. 4)

Sharp Debate In London Council

Protest Made Against Renting of Houses

LONDON. — A report, reminiscent of Vancouver days when Alderman Wilson and others tossed words in the white city hall was carried by the London Free Press last week. A champion of democracy and justice appeared in one alderman of the council while others managed to side-step the real issue by giving some remarkable statements.

Several Londoners, who live in a central residential section protested to the City Council over impending rentals of neighboring houses to Japanese. A sharp debate followed in the City Council but no action has been taken after the councillors learned that they have no power to act in such a matter, said the report.

"These are all freeborn Canadians," Ald. A. C. Thompson said. "I don't care if they're white, black, or otherwise. They've been investigated by the proper authorities and allowed at large."

"We in the labor movement," Ald. A. E. Bettam said, "are skeptical. I think they should be in a place by themselves. If they have a chance to do anything for their own country, it is only natural that they should."

"I don't know whether my friend is speaking from a labor standpoint or whether he is libeling the Mounted Police, the Government and freeborn Canadians," Ald. Thompson said. "He talks democracy one minute, then denies it in the next breath. Would he talk the same about all of foreign extraction."

Ald. Allen Towne called the matter "a very debatable question." I think the Government would be well advised to so place the Japs as to avoid friction and whether they are individually dangerous is not the question, he said.

"Every man who is a British subject is entitled to a fair trial," Ald. Thompson said, then inquired if the council proposed to set itself up as judge and a jury.

"How would you like them next to you?" Ald. Robert Carswell asked the councillors.

"Would you say they were guilty of anything?" Ald. Thompson asked him.

"Yes I would say they are guilty of anything," Ald. Carswell replied.

"If I lived in Tokyo I wouldn't get a house in the middle of that city — even if I was born there," he said.

"Is my friend suggesting that we carry on things here as they do in Tokyo?" Ald. Thompson countered.

"I'm not suggesting we treat them as they treated our Canadian citizens. Two blacks don't make a white," Ald. Bettam said.

Peace Conference Will Decide Question Labor Minister Tells House of Commons

OTTAWA.—The final disposal of the Japanese people in Canada will be decided at the Peace Conference when the war is over, Labor Minister Mitchell told the House of Commons last week according to a Canadian Press report.

Mr. Mitchell said that it was fairly certain that this problem would be a subject of international settlement when the Peace was arranged. Meanwhile it was the Government's policy to keep the Japanese out of the defense areas, to keep them from concentrating, and to make them as self-supporting as possible.

British Columbia members had much to say of the Japanese, called by one member as "a festering cancer in our body politic . . ." Stated they:

Angus MacInnis (CCF, Vancouver): Mr. MacInnis said that the Japanese problem was one for the whole Dominion and not restricted to British Columbia. Evacuation of the Japanese had proved "as good a job as could be expected under the circumstances," he said.

No other section of the Canadian population had been treated like the Japanese and that group had indicated its loyalty and its readiness to provide and work. They had not committed any acts of sabotage or other subversive acts.

Mr. MacInnis said the Japanese question had been a political issue for years and was used in an attempt to discredit the C.C.F. party which stood for enfranchisement of the Japanese. When the C.C.F. party departed from that stand he would cease to be a member of it.

H. C. Green (Prog. Con., Vancouver South): Mr. Green claimed that British Columbia people had been used as pawns in dealings between Canada and Japan.

Those who had been sent to other provinces were there only temporarily and would be returned to British Columbia after the war, he stated. Some younger Japanese were attempting to re-establish themselves in the east but the majority were most reluctant to cross the mountains from B.C., he charged.

Mr. Green said there would be "trouble, and great trouble" if British Columbia were to be left alone with the Japanese problem, and the rest of Canada failed to do its part. If British Columbia had no assistance in this problem, it would demand that Japanese be repatriated as part of the terms of peace.

A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni): The time was past for seeking palliatives. If nothing were done about the Japanese problem, he would subscribe to a suggestion that the western provinces break away from eastern Canada. This attitude, he said, reflected the bitterness over the Japanese situation in British Columbia.

G. Cruikshank (Lib., Fraser Valley): In my riding we do not want them back and it would be in the interests of the Japanese themselves if the government attempted to send them back.

Hon. Grote Stirling (Prog. Con., Yale): Expressed hope that the government would make a statement on its future policy regarding the Japanese. There was a natural feeling of anxiety in his riding, where the Japanese population had more than doubled since Pearl Harbor.

(See "OTTAWA" P. 4)

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

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Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

Staff

Harry S. Kondo S. Tsuji Roy Ito

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Our Fight Against Tuberculosis

(A guest editorial on a topic of vital importance to the Japanese people by Miss Yasuko Yamazaki, Public Health Nurse for Kaslo. Miss Yamazaki, a graduate of the Vancouver General Hospital with advanced training at Essondale, Tranquille and University of British Columbia, has had wide experience in the city hospitals and as public health nurse. A second article will appear in the next issue.

Thirteen years ago, the death rate from tuberculosis among the Japanese people was six times as high as the white population. This information, which was found through the aid of the City of Vancouver's statistics, meant that the Japanese ranked second highest in the city in this particular disease. At that time, if a doctor was called to see a Japanese patient, the immediate diagnosis was "Tuberculosis." It was an appalling state.

As early as 1920, a campaign was started by Mr. W. Ukita, then the Japanese Consul in Vancouver, with the publication of a pamphlet. The fight against tuberculosis was begun, but for 10 years nothing was accomplished. Appeals were made continually but because the people were not public health-minded, the efforts were fruitless. Finally, the idea of forming a clinic was thought of, and two well-known citizens, Rev. K. Shimizu and Mrs. K. Shimotakahara, headed a committee for this work.

At first this health committee was formed by the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church. Clinics for tuberculosis work only were held at the Powell Church with the grateful aid of the late Dr. MacIntosh, at that time the City Health Officer. He had been contemplating this serious problem amongst the Japanese for some time and thus it was the opportune moment to commence such a program. Every Japanese doctor cooperated to the utmost, but among them Dr. K. Shimotakahara, a pioneer medical man, did much to aid in the important steps against tuberculosis. Finally, one by one, the various groups in the Japanese community became interested until twenty representatives from different organizations formed a large committee.

About this time with the aid of Dr. MacIntosh, the director of the Vancouver General Hospital was approached to see if a Japanese girl could be accepted into the training school for the important work of tracing new cases and checking old cases of tuberculosis among the greatly suffering community. The first girl was accepted in the year 1933 and since then, many have followed her footsteps.

The Clinic was primarily opened for tuberculosis work only, but because of the fear the Japanese public had of the disease, it soon became a general clinic where new cases were sought and found. All this time a very intensive campaign was carried out whereby the interest of the public was aroused. Finally the first tuberculin test was held among the Japanese public school children when 60% were found to have positive reactions. These cases were investigated by the Public Health Nurse and brought to the Japanese Clinic. In turn the cases were referred to the Chest Clinic for further examinations. The public finally accepted the clinic and came voluntarily for examinations. The Clinic was held once a week, and under the guidance of the City Health Board and one of our well-known social worker, namely Mrs. T. Hyodo, splendid work was done.

However, in spite of all this important work, there was still a vital factor to be tackled. It was the question of hospitalization for all known serious cases. Once again the City of Vancouver offered to help by financing a section of the Japanese community for a hospital building, but once again it had to be turned down through the foolish fears that the Japanese would not tolerate such a building in their midst as it would be a constant reminder of something they hated and wished to ignore. The Vancouver General Hospital offered 50 beds for $50,000 if the people could contribute towards the expenses. Soon, however, the St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital was started and in 1932 all the patients were transferred there.

The same year found the organization of the Welfare Federation started and the Japanese Clinic joined in the campaign. Annually, up until the time of the evacuation, $1000 to $8000 had been raised by the Welfare campaign and 80 per cent of this was used for work among the Japanese, mostly for anti-tuberculosis work. Gradually with all this intensive work, the death rate was lowered until in 1939-40, it was about the same as the white population. It was tremendous progress from the year 1930.

By this time everyone was interested and donations came from far and wide to carry on the work. There was that memorable year when Mr. Inaba of Japan, donated the X-ray machine which now stands in the St. Joseph's Oriental Hospital; and the year that the portable X-ray machine came to the clinic through the generosity of one of the leading Japanese business men. So great was the value of the Clinic that a Fraser Valley district asked for aid and in the year 1940, an extensive survey was carried out with 700 persons being subject to X-ray examination. Films shown and lectures given over the mainland were attended eagerly. The two Japanese public health nurses employed were busy with the tuberculosis work and they were readily accepted by the health-conscious public.

Then came the evacuation. What will happen now? **More than ever the fight against tuberculosis must be carried on. Will the public respond to this call or must the work be done from the foundation again? As stated in the booklet, "Lessons in Tuberculosis": "Public health is the foundation upon which rests the happiness of the people and the power of the state." Take up the challenge with renewed vigor and do not relent until victory is won for tuberculosis can be wiped out in a generation—if we fight—and fight with knowledge.**

A Nisei Letter: DEAR BILL

Middlechurch, Man.

DEAR BILL:

How is your back holding out? Tsk, tsk, don't you think that's enough swearing for the present time.

One year's experience should make thinning a little easier but no, I'm suffering more this year than ever before. I received a postcard a few days ago from a very dear friend located in Alberta. His correspondence to date has been quite voluble, comprising of manuscripts of some dozen pages, but the few lines appearing on the card expresses his sufferings clearly enough. Quote:

"For the last couple of weeks I've been affected by a perennial **disease known as sugar diaBEETis.** Symtoms — sore back and shoulders, creaks and groans. No doubt you are in the same boat too. Will be unable to write for a couple of weeks. You see, I'm in an isolation ward. Be patient and forgive."

Poor fellow. Only a beet worker can fully realize the torture and the agony he is going through. No wonder the sugar beet is so sweet — it takes all the sweetness out of us.

And the mosquitoes! Oh my God! Did you ever see the likes of it! Mosquito netting, gloves, two pair of shirts — yes, we're armored and camouflaged to the tip of our toes and yet these pesky little varmints find some unprotected area to feast upon. What a boon 'twould be to civilization if someone would concoct a really effective mosquito repeller. A small fortune awaits some resourceful young chemist. I've donated about two quarts of blood to the mosquito brigade.

Well Bill, don't get too downhearted. In a few weeks all will be well. And if anyone so much as whisper "beets" to me during the summer season, I'll commit mayhem. Ross, Mas, Happy and the rest of the Winnipegers send their regards.

KING

The Idea of Master Race

(From the Vancouver Daily Province, July 2, 1943)
By JUDITH ROBINSON

The trouble with this master race idea is that it is too romantic to succeed in a universe which persists in being realistic. It breeds in the people it afflicts, however slightly, a soft unwillingness to look at facts that can make them as dangerous to themselves as to the world. For proof, it is not necessary to go so far as Europe. It is not necessary to go beyond Woodward Avenue in Detroit where racial madness, striking American citizens, turned them against each other and themselves in one of the bitterest of futile tragedies.

The lesson of Woodward Avenue is plain; that free people who want their children to stay alive and free cannot afford any longer to tolerate any more lies about racial superiorities or inferiorities. And the people most especially unable to afford it at this moment in history are the ones classed for *ethnological* purposes as white.

There are not, to be realistic about it, enough members of the white racial subdivision about, to support the luxury of a racial myth in a world which can no longer be segregated by continents. And attempts on their part to enforce racial dominations by mob violence are about as lunatic an invitation to destruction as ever lunacy produced.

If the alleged white race does not learn to get along peaceably with the tinted majority inhabiting the earth surface, it is in for a thin time. Our hero, the white man, needs to stop romancing to himself about being the predestined lord of creation, before creatures less lordly, but more numerous organize their dislike of romantics and bop him on the head.

On his record in Detroit and elsewhere — including Canada — his bopping might be no great loss to creation. But there are other less ugly records, fortunately for the white man's fame.

In the centuries since geographic, climatic and geological **circumstances over which we had no control started giving him the breaks, the product of what currently passes for white civilization has done some decent things with his opportunities. It would be sad to see those decent things destroyed in the destruction his racial follies invite.**

It would be a pitiful ending of the humanities Plato taught, to be lost at last in the kind of bloody mess the heirs of the platonic tradition made of Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

It would be a tragedy greater than any other in history if the eternal justice toward which so many centuries have striven, not always blindly, were to be blotted from mind with the men who forgot that justice is not a racial perogative.

It would be a bitter joke on us all if we of Shakespeare's tongue were to destroy forever the substance of his dream for lack of enough human understanding to recognize the shadow on Othello's face for what he knew it to be — a shadow only.

For those reasons and more, it would be a good thing to discourage strongly where found, romantic lies about anyone variant of the human breed being intrinsically superior or inferior to any other.

Facts that can be proved are what we need to get along on. If *for certain generations*, one subsection of humanity enjoys better shelter, and air, more various food, greater opportunities for play, the human product of those generations is likely to have stronger bones and healthier flesh than the product of generations in deprivation. That much is certain.

It would be nice if it followed that the product with the healthier body had invariably a healthier mind, more generous, more tolerant, more intelligent and magnanimous. But that is still to be proved. And the way the heir of all the ages has been going about lately isn't exactly the way to prove it.

Editor, The New Canadian:

I watch for each issue of The New Canadian as if I were a Nisei myself. It is an invaluable publication, both for its statement of important and frequently overlooked facts and for its spirit of personal responsibility for making Canada truly united.

I had hoped to meet your editor-in-chief but have not heard of his being in Toronto.

I have a suggestion to make. At present the English part is pages 1, 2, 3, 4, and the Japanese is 5, 6, 7 and 8. If you were to print the English pages on 1, 2, 7 and 8, and the Japanese on pages 3, 4, 5 and 6 — the two parts could be more easily separated — and those who read only one language could pass on the other part to people who could read it.

Now, when I lend my copy to someone who reads Japanese, I have to get it back in order to keep the English part on file. If it could be detached, I could give the Japanese part to Japanese reading patients in hospitals. I have met six Japanese Canadians in hospitals recently, some of whom read Japanese and who were delighted with a loan of my copy. With all good wishes.

(Miss) A. W. Allen

(Editor's Note: Thank you for your kind suggestion. At the present time, however, our press facilities in Kaslo necessitates the paper being printed in two parts, and therefore, to keep the Japanese and English sections abreast of each other, the printing of the two sections in the present page order cannot be got away from.)

ACROSS CANADA

(Editor's Note: Across Canada items are usually translated from Japanese. In letters such as these, liberally studded with the favorite Japanese pastime of "haikus" and "wakas," we feel that the more personal experiences of evacuation and relocation are being recorded. Japanese-Canadian evacuees meet Canada and its people, the people of Canada meet the Japanese Canadian, and the result is most always cheerful and pleasant to write about, especially, it seems, for the older folk.)

A Sizeable Income This Year

Welling, Alta.

With the arrival of the busy season in May, Nisei youths have worked in high spirits operating the various farm implements. Now, waves on waves of green wheat cover the fields and the beets are growing rapidly.

Mugihata to beets batake no iro to ha wo iribi ni sogu Rockie no mine.

The green hue and the fragrant scent of the fields seem to take on an added tone as we watch the sun set beneath the majestic Rockies.

Our family has contracted for 57 acres of beets this year. We began thinning operation on May 25 and concluded the work in three weeks. The rate for thinning this year is $10.50 per acre and we are now wealthier by $598.50. Individually we earned about $5 a day and $10 a day on the weedless fields. However, there is no denying that thinning is a back-breaking work.

Thin-nin-gu hiko-ki nagamete koshi wo momu.

As our eyes follow the passing plane, we find ourselves rubbing our sore backs.

After thinning comes hoeing. We receive $1.50 per acre for the first hoeing operation and $3.00 for the second. This is followed by irrigation work, the rate for which is $1.50 per acre. Harvesting of beets in September pays us $15 for each acre of 12-ton yield.

Utilizing the spare time between the busy periods of beet work, we have cultivated 4 acres of peas and beans for shipment to the Broder Canning Company in Lethbridge. The plants are showing good growth and all in all we expect to earn a sizeable income this year.

—D.H.

* * * * * *

An Alert Eye On Our Sons

Westborough, Ont.

Our desire to send our two sons to high schools influenced our family to leave New Denver in mid-June and to settle here in Westborough, Ontario, situated three miles west of Ottawa. At present, we are the only Japanese living in this district where my husband is employed at a large poultry farm.

In the April of last year, our eldest son left Vancouver for Ontario, while our second and third sons followed him this February. At first we wished to go to Toronto to be with them, but unable to find suitable work there, we came to Westborough.

Our children seem lonely for they have no friends here — but then we have been here only four days. Everyone we came into contact with during our shopping trip have been friendly and kind.

On June 19th, when we alighted at the station in Ottawa, we found the place filled with soldiers and airforce men in their khaki and blue uniforms. On asking a police officer for directions to reach our destination, he kindly conducted us to a waiting room and asked us to wait while he phoned for our employer. Our employer, Mr. Palmer, came down to meet us immediately and was very thoughtful and considerate, inquiring if we had our breakfast and saying how tired we must be after such a long trip on the train. We waited at the station while my husband and Mr. Palmer went to the RCMP office.

Unlike B.C., we are free to travel anywhere in this province, Mr. Palmer told us. To our sons he stated that there are over 2000 attending the local high school. But there is nothing to be afraid of, he said, and encouraged them to study hard when the new school term commenced in September. In the meantime, he promised to find work for the two boys during the summer months. Before taking a trip to Toronto the other day, he came over to get the address of our boys so that the news of our safe arrival could be given to them.

Our home is made up of three rooms. Although it is somewhat small, the large living room helps a great deal. In addition there is a large basement made of concrete, complete with furnace which heats the entire house with steam. We are permitted to use any amount of electricity and a garden plot has been made available to us.

Our present salary of $50 per month is just enough to get by, but the work is not very hard what with many household appliances. Mr. Palmer has promised us a raise in the near future. We hope to stick to our present job and profit from the experience.

Our neighbors assure us that we will come to like this place better than B.C. For a day or two after we arrived we felt a wisp of loneliness in our hearts. But rather than lead a meaningless life in the interior housing centres, we are determined to bear all the hardships which we may meet and indirectly keep vigil over our sons in Toronto.

—MRS. D. KAMO

* * * * * *

Hope In The East

Corkaville, Ont.

The summer season is here again and the apple and pear blossoms are in full bloom. The brown colored fields have turned into green, and with it the busy season has come to the farm once more.

When we came here a year ago there were very few Japanese people here and the citizens used to stare at us with great deal of curiosity. At the beginning of evacuation the Japanese people did not think much of us who went east to Ontario, leaving our parents and friends behind. However, as a result of hard work we can now proudly say that we have at least become self-supporting to take our place as worthwhile citizens in the Canadian society.

There is hope in the east. Why must young people lead such a life in the interior housing centres when there are so much opportunities in the east. It is hard to understand for us folk over here why these young people are not courageous enough to proceed east and create for themselves a new future.

I am a gardener here. Yet, when I am working with sweat on my brow, I find myself filled with hope and happiness in the work and opportunities given me.

— T. N.

From coast to coast

NISEI VOICES

The Ocean

By H. Y.

Poston, Ariz.

"What do you miss most back home?" someone would ask in the beginning days of this life in an Arizona desert relocation camp. "Back home" for me meant a small town on the southern California coast appropriately named Oceanside.

"Oh, I dunno, I guess maybe the ocean," I would answer. And that would be a strange answer, because if that someone tried to probe further into my expressed yearning for the sea, I would be unable to tell him why it was the ocean I picked on as something to miss.

It was not that I thought the ocean was extraordinarily beautiful. I saw it every day, when the fog wasn't too thick from the hill atop which the Japanese homes were clustered. There was never a time when I could look down and say, "It looks like it did yesterday," or, "It looks just like it did that second Wednesday last month," — because it never did. It was always changing. One day it was a smooth pebbled glass that looked substantial enough to walk on; the next a heaving restless thing that was decorated with little white meringue peaks squeezed out from some huge pastry tube; another day, it was a trembling, gelatinous custard that never quite froze.

Mostly, it was the colors that were different. I came to see that nowhere else than in the ocean were there more endless variations on the simple color of blue. There were greens and purples in almost as many shadowy qualities and when the sun was going down, what did a rainbow, a dozen rainbows, have that a sky-and-sea at sunset did not have? And a moonlit sea was an eerily, lovely sight that you could not ask any more of.

But still those aren't the things I particularly recall when I try to look back and see what it was about the ocean that haunts my mind.

I remember one warm day when I walked with naked feet along the edge of the water that was trying to decide whether it should wet me. The damp sand was cool and pleasantly coarse and a million tiny bugs hopped up and down with a million soft, smacking sound.

I remember a midsummer night when a young man and I went strolling on the pier, stopping sometimes to watch the amateur fishermen who came early in the evening and hopefully stayed till late at night. It was sultry and there was no moon — presage of tomorrow's thunderstorm — and we leaned over the iron railing a long while and stared at the murky water. "You ought to see the ocean when there's a moon shining," I said, "It hits the water and the ripples like a gold-and-silver leaves falling." I must have been in a romantic mood. The young man nodded and said, "Oh, I'll bet," and held out his cigarettes.

I remember one other night when I was feeling morbid and deliberately sought out a lonely stretch of beach. The night's mood matched mine and the waves were a tumult of swelling blackness. Crouched there on the sand with my head on my knees, I knew that while I lived, there was no one unhappier, more confused than I. Oh, God, what was all this living for? I got no answer from the sea. As I sat there a group of misguided grunion hunters waded past, thrusting flashes of light into the water.

All that I have written here I cannot vouch for as true. They are just some of the things I seemed to remember when I wondered why it is I should miss the ocean.

The Tashme Boy Scouts

By Troop Reporter Jim S. Shino

In the middle of February, the first Tashme Boy Scouts was organized by Mr. S. E. Yoshida, formerly Scout Master of the 2nd Chemainus Troop. The roll call covered some 90 boys ranging from their late 11 years up to their early 16th years. They were divided equally among 10 patrols with leaders as follows: Wolf, Tatsuo Hori; Eagles, Thomas Hatashita; Cougars, Harold Miwa; Fox, Kazuo Fukumoto; Bear, Charles Ogaki; Swallow, Hisashi Shimozawa; Beaver, Joe Shin; Raven, Yasushi Tomihiro; Stag, Arnold Arai, and Owl, Chick Kageyama.

On April 30th, leaders were selected by the Scout Master with the following nominated: Vic Kadonaga, Doug Fujimoto, Jim Shino, Assistant Scout Masters; Roy Shin, Harvey Moritsugu, Tsutomu Kawabe, Kaz Oiye, Instructors; Noble Hori and Hideo Okawara, Troop Leaders. The following were chosen for these positions: Kaz Oiye, troop scribe; Tsutomu Kawabe, assistant troop scribe, and Jim Shino, "court of honour" scribe and troop reporter.

To combat cases of fire and other hazards, Scouts were formed into emergency groups. In charge of the ambulance corps is troop leader Noble Hori with assistant scout master Vic Kadonaga as assistant. The staff group for keeping the crowd back is in charge of troop leader Hideo Okawara with assistant scout master Jim Shino assisting, and instructor Kaz Oiye in command of the Safety and Baggage group.

The meetings are held every Friday commencing at 6 p.m. with instructions given in knot-tying, signalling, first-aid, compass reading etc. The meeting of the leaders called the "Court of Honour" is **held every Thursday evening at 6:30 p.m. in the Welfare Office to discuss the program for the Friday assembly.**

Ten official patrol flags were bought from the association headquarters, these being carried by the Patrol Leaders at all meetings. An order was also placed for the official Troop Flag complete with name and number, and we hope to have it in the very near future. The Troop neckerchiefs are of red and white color combinations.

The Flag Bearer and Guards were chosen by nomination and secret ballot. Troop Leader Noble Hori was elected Flag Bearer with Patrol Leaders Tatsuo Hori and Charles Ogaki, Flag Guards.

On May 30, at the May Queen Crowning ceremony, the Scouts also took active part. The Scout Master, assistant scout masters, instructors, troop leaders, patrol leaders and patrol 2nds formed the Guards of Honour for the Queen, lining the aisle leading from the entrance to the throne. The rest of the Scouts formed a huge square around the throne and the three Maypoles. All were uniformed with staffs and neckerchiefs and made a colorful assembly. The whole Troop came smartly to attention at the trooping of the color and the passing of the Queen with her Royal escorts. The Scouts remained in the box formation until the crowning ceremony, Maypole Dance by the Grades 4 and 5 pupils were concluded, then formed a horseshoe at the command of the Scout Master and were dismissed.

The Troop will go hiking during the summer holidays, when it will be "A-hiking we will go, a-hiking we will go, heigh-ho, a merry-o, a-hiking we will go!

A Lesson From the North

(An editorial from the Pacific Citizen, a weekly for the American Nisei published at Salt Lake City. This article is presented with the hope that it may be of interest to see how our friends "south of the border" commented on the recent Revelstoke by-election.)

In the spring of 1942 all persons of Japanese ancestry in a 100-mile wide coastal zone in British Columbia were moved inland to "interior housing projects" and to road camps in the provincial hinterland. For the past four decades there have been expressions of racial antagonism against persons of Oriental ancestry in the province and many attempts have been made to obtain legal and extra legal restrictions against persons of Asiatic ancestry. This campaign has been effective to the point that Canadian-born persons of Asiatic parentage do not have the right of franchise in British Columbia.

In view of British Columbia's history of prejudice against Japanese Canadians, the result of a provincial by-election at Revelstoke two weeks ago take on a double significance. The winning candidate, Vincent Segur, representing the left wing Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), giving that party 16 seats in the provincial legislature at Victoria. Only the Liberal party with 20 seats has more seats than the CCF.

The interesting fact about the Revelstoke by-election, which was closely watched throughout western Canada because it was considered a test of the prevailing political wind, was the injection of the Japanese evacuee issue into the campaign. Although the "Japanese problem" was not the only issue at stake, it was an important one. The coalition opposing the rising Cooperative Commonwealth Federation had charged that the CCF had advocated that Canadians of Japanese ancestry should be given the right to vote. The election was, in effect, a test between those who advocated the mass deportation of all "Japs to Japan." When the largest vote ever recorded in the election district was tallied, the CCF candidate had won in a district which, for the past 25 years, had sent a member of the opposite party to the House.

Because the coalition opposition had attacked the CCF candidate on the grounds that the party had advocated the right of franchise for Canadian-born Japanese, the CCF felt obliged to plaster the little town of Revelstoke with 3,000 circulars setting forth the CCF's view on Japanese Canadians. In this circular there was no mention of votes for Nisei Canadians but the CCF advocated a policy of "productive and permanent" employment for Japanese Canadian evacuees outside the relocation projects at "prevailing rates of pay to protect labor standards and under conditions enabling them to resettle with their families." With this platform the CCF's candidate Segur won.

The New Canadian, weekly publication of Japanese Canadians, commented that Nisei Canadians were "agreeably surprised by the democratic and forthright stand of the CCF party regarding racial minorities" and declared that the election results which showed the defeat of the advocators of the "deport the Japs" movement was a "pleasant omen."

The campaign today in British Columbia to prevent any return of the evacuees is every bit as strong as it is in California. British Columbia has its Hearts and its Dies committees. It has its political and economic opportunists. But the by-election at Revelstoke has shown that the people will support a candidate who espouses a cause as "unpopular" as fair play for persons of Japanese ancestry. The election has proven that the people of a democracy can decide issues such as these on the merits, that they will banish those who would misinform or mislead.

Broder Cannery Builds Dehydration Plant in Lethbridge: May Hire Nisei

LETHBRIDGE.—Operations of the Broder Canning Company at its Lethbridge and Taber plants have started this week and operations are expected to continue into September, Robert Broder, proprietor and manager of the cannery stated to the Lethbridge Herald.

Between 300 and 500 persons will be employed at each plant, he added. While a large number of workers have already been contracted, many male workers are still required, he stated.

About 70 Japanese and a number of women were employed by the cannery last year. Forced to leave the city by the rulings of the City Council last year, the Japanese will be permitted by an agreement reached early this year to remain in the city for temporary employment.

Both canneries will start packing peas and then handle other crops as they attain choice conditions.

The local plant established early in 1941, is expected to have commenced between July 8 and 10 while the Taber cannery is expected to have started packing peas between July 6 and July 8.

Beans and corns will also be canned here, while the Taber plant will carry on with corn and pumpkin. **Operations at the local cannery are expected** to continue until about September 10 and at Taber, a month later.

Contracts for supplying these canneries with the crops are held by farmers in the irrigated areas surrounding Lethbridge.

Mr. Broder stated that the canned products of the two plants have been well received and find a waiting market from Fort William across the prairies and Rockies to Victoria.

LETHBRIDGE.—Construction work is being rushed on the first vegetable dehydration plant in Alberta and when the industry starts operations in the middle of August, southern Alberta farmers will have another fine outlet for thousands of tons of vegetables, reported the Lethbridge Herald.

Costing a substatial sum, the plant which is being constructed by the Broder Canning Company, will have a capacity for handling 30 tons of vegetables a day and will employ between 100 and 150 workers. It is felt that Niseis too will be hired.

Contracts for over 2,000 tons of various vegetables have already been signed by farmers in irrigated districts around Lethbridge.

Actual work on the plant started only a few days ago and the company has received the green light signal from federal authorities with a high priority rating so that the plant will be ready to start dehydrating vegetables on August 15.

While entire production of the new industry is earmarked for the armed forces for the duration, it is anticipated that there will be a strong demand for the products after the war from the general civilian trade, particularly from the far north which is now being opened up and faces a period of intense development of natural resources.

It is felt that the new plant will add to the prosperity of southern Alberta and afford much employment to persons in the post-war era.

Camp Men Work As Extra Gang On CPR

GOLDEN, B.C.—An "extra gang" composed of thirteen men from the road camps of Solsqua, Yard Creek and Griffin Lake was organized recently by Kunitaro Hashimoto, who has been an employee of the CPR for many years. The gang, which commenced work on June 4, is charged with the maintenance of the railroad between Field and Kamloops, a stretch of over 500 miles. They work 10 hours daily and are all in high spirits.

The men worked for 10 days at Edge Water, 60 miles south of Golden, and then moved six miles further south to Radium, near the Kootenay National Park. A hot spring is located just three miles from there.

The district around Radium is rich in scenic beauty with towering mountains and deep ravines, they report. After work the men have journeyed three miles almost every evening to the hot spring resort to take a refreshing bath, and the Occidental people of the resort have welcomed them in a friendly atmosphere.

The members of the gang, numbering 17, including four Revelstoke residents are:

Solsqua—Jisaburo Mizuta, Yasujiro Nakanishi, Koichi Nakata, Kanao Nishi and Ikei Ono; Yard Creek—Hideo Hayashida, Hideo Matsushita and Shoichi Yoshida; Griffin Lake—Toshiyuki Fujiwara, Yoshiyuki Fujiwara, Minoru Marumoto, Masao Nakano and Hiroshi Oikawa.

Thousand Nisei Being Schooled In Alberta

LETHBRIDGE.—**Almost 1,000 Japanese children are being educated in public and high schools in southern Alberta under a plan sponsored by the British Columbia Security Commission, Hon. Solon Low, provincial treasurer and minister of education stated.**

The Security Commission stands almost all the cost of educating the Japanese students, the Minister said.

Mr. Low praised the attitude of the local school boards in dealing with the Japanese children problem and said "they are doing everything they can for the Japanese students under the supervision of the Dominion commission."

Kelowna Strike Settled On Condition Permission May Be Given to Stay

KELOWNA.—**Japanese field workers who last week staged a "stay-away" strike in protest against a recent eviction order were back in the fields at the end of last week, prepared to work until the end of the present crop season.**

Representatives of the 400 Japanese involved told an especially appointed Kelowna committee that they must be provided with permits allowing them to remain for the duration of the war, or else they would leave at once.

Their demand was rejected, but they were told that if they would remain at their jobs until time for the general eviction, their employers could apply for permission to have them remain for the winter months, each application to be judged on its own merits.

The Japanese workers, after holding several meetings, agreed to this, and went back to work.

Handicraft Display

KASLO.—An exhibition of craft work by Nisei on July 23, 24 and 25—Friday, Saturday and Sunday—was announced by the Kootnicraft, Inc. this week.

Doors will be opened to the public from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday, it is indicated.

High-class handicraft will be on display and the public is cordially invited to attend. A number of items are for sale and everyone is urged to hurry if he wishes to obtain the choicest works.

Grand Forks Graduates

GRAND FORKS.—Eight Nisei students attending the Grand Forks Central School were graduated last week, according to a report carried by the Grand Forks Gazette. They were:

Eiko Kishimoto, Mikiko Konishi, Harry Kubota, Isamu Mukai, Ryunosuke Nakade, Masaharu Nakatani, Sumie Takasaki, and Ann Takata.

More than two scores of Nisei pupils were listed as having been promoted in the elementary grades while in the high school grades, an equal number were successful.

Fuel Mostly for Vancouver

(From the Vancouver Daily Province)

Vancouver's winter woodpile will be the lion's share of 100,000 cords to be cut in the Kaslo-Slocan district by Japanese working under direction of the B. C. Security Commission.

Size of the huge fuel reserve was divulged in announcements by G. C. Collins, of the B. C. Security Commission, that organization of the project is complete and that work will begin at once.

Financial appropriations for the undertaking have been approved at Ottawa and 10 heavy logging trucks and two trailers have arrived in the Kootenays from Vancouver to aid the program. Chain saws from this city will be employed.

While an announcement of how the 1000,000 cords will be divided has not yet been made, it is understood Nelson and Trail will receive part of the output. Most will come to this city.

The project is the one on which the City Council's fuel committee, under Ald. Charles Jones, has been working secretly for weeks.

Plans for handling the big stockpile will be worked out at a meeting between E. W. Bourques, regional fuel officer, officials of the Commission and J. D. Gilmour, the city's fuel supervisor.

First carloads will reach here about the end of July.

Alta. Japanese Committee Requests Cooperation In Setting Wage Rate

LETHBRIDGE.—In a mimeographed message distributed to 550 Japanese families now on Alberta sugar beet farms, hope is expressed by the "North and South Side Japanese Committee" that the wage standards will be conformed to by all settlers.

Forty cents per hour is the rate stated for common labor in the statement. Irrigation is 50 cents per hour or $1.50 per acre and beet loading 60 cents per hour.

Said the statement:

We regret that our appeal for the increase in beet labor wages, which was based primarily on our present standard of living, was not accepted.

However, in order to partly compensate for the unmaterialized income we beg to ask that all other work outside of beet work, you give us particular consideration over our decision.

Fellow growers — Bearing in mind that within us lies the living spirit we hope that you assist us with complete understanding.

We also hope that since our aim is truly co-operative, you will help us with understanding and sympathy over the rates which we have set.

A LUCKY BABY

Born to Mr. and Mrs. David Murakami (nee Aiko Kondo of Victoria) a son, David Michael, on July 7th at the Royal Victorian Hospital in Kaslo. He is presented to the world by the proud father as a 7-pound baby born on the 7th hour of the 7th day of the 7th month. A lucky baby!

TENDERS CALLED FOR MORE PROPERTIES

VANCOUVER.—Tenders were called for 27 properties in the Vancouver and South Vancouver areas last week. Tenders on these properties will be received till July 20 stated the advertisement issued by P. S. Ross and Sons, Controller for the Custodian of Enemy Property.

A number of real estate firms handling the sale of property have advertised in the classified sections of the daily papers.

Secretary S. Shinobu of the Property Owners' Association left Kaslo on Wednesday to confer with committees in the Slocan valley.

"MANITOBA"

(Continued from P. 1)

tions only.

ADD PORCHES

Adding porches to the houses owned by the sugar beet company and used by the Japanese will start immediately, the report indicates.

Mr. Ernst emphasized that he wished to co-operate with the Japanese Committee in dealing with the various problems of the Manitoba Japanese and asked each district representative to settle their local problems independently.

"OTTAWA"

(Continued from Page, 1)

T. Reid (Lib., New Westminster): The people of British Columbia are not going to stand by again to have a Federal Government say to them: 'This is your problem."

When he looked over the past record of federal governments, Mr. Reid was not very hopeful that a decision would be made to remove all the Japanese from Canada.

Lemon Creek Takes Towns' Baseball Trophy

BY TAMI

Morning Lemon Creek 7, Slocan 6
Afternoon New Denver 5, Kaslo 4 (11 innings)
Evening Lemon Creek 13, New Denver 2
(Final game, Defaulted in 7th)

SLOCAN CITY.—Lemon Creek became proud possessor of the Slocan Musical Co-operative cup, symbolic title to the championship of the interior housing projects. Mr. F. G. Skinner, local supervisor, presented the trophy to team captain, Kaz Suga, following their victorious outcome in the Dominion Day celebrations here.

After squeezing through a narrow and a lucky decision over the rambunctious Slocaners, Lemon Creek went on to win the tournament, easily disposing New Denver who, tired and hopelessly outclassed after going allout in eliminating Kaslo in an overtime affair, defaulted after 6 and a half inning of play.

There may be justice in claiming that the final was really played in the morning, as concurred by all fans, when Lemon Creek and Slocan, both local teams and the strongest, pulled unlucky draw to meet each other in the first game. And in a most exciting and thrilling encounter seen hereabouts, Lemon Creek being outhitted, capitalized on Slocan's erratic infielding to triumph with a squeeze play in the last inning. With two men on bases, Kaz Suga, a dynamic hitter, was purposely walked — then Yuki Uno laid down a perfect bunt to finish the game.

Slocan, whose lineup is a real murderous row from top to bottom, brought out their famous hitting power a little too late, but nevertheless gave a taste of it. After losing the lead in the 8th and trailing 6 to 4 in the first of the 9th, Gene Hayashi, a portside batter, blasted Kaz Suga's weakening offering for a thrilling three bagger, that had the crowd in an maniacal uproar, driving in two runs to tie the score. Yas Kaga, Slocan's sensational right hander, shone brilliantly in relief role of last 4 innings but received poor support wasn't much of avail.

In the afternoon game, a somewhat dull but tightly fought contest, New Denver finally pulled through as Shig Okumura drove in the winning run with a sharp bingle to the right field in the 11th inning. Shig Kiyono and George Yoshinaka appeared overly sensational registering 18 strikeouts against weak hitting Kasloites, but Denver had to bring out a total of 17 hits to overcome the tight fielding youths from the beautiful town on the shores of the Kootenay Lake.

A crowd close to 500 fans, including visitors from every neighboring town, encircled the vast field and stretched and craned their necks to witness this memorable event.

• • •

ON THE CUFF: On behalf of the Slocan Baseball League, Mickey Sato would like to thank the teams and their town supervisors, the local Girls Club, carpenters and the boys, electricians and the Slocan Musical Co-operative in making this event a great success.

The Slocan boys got the razzing of their lives when the local team lost their hair in pre-agreed punishment for their defeat.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

The engagement of Toyo Sakurai, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Sakurai of Kaslo, to Mr. Kishio Sasaki, eldest son of Mr. K. Sasaki of Letellier, Manitoba, was announced last week in Kaslo.

NOTICE
FROM OMIYA STORES

● I wish to thank the Japanese people who have sent me orders for chinaware, drugs, etc. I wish to advise that I am doing my best to fill your orders and get them mailed as soon as possible. I have had such a tremendous amount of orders that it will take a week to get them out. THANK YOU AGAIN.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE NEW CANADIAN I SHALL ADVERTISE $5000 WORTH OF JAPANESE DRUGS AND TOILET GOODS, ETC.

THESE ARE NOW BEING UNPACKED AND PRICED FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT WHICH WILL APPEAR IN THE ISSUE OF JULY 17.

J. W. Anderson,
c/o Omiya Stores.

STEVESTON, B.C. [illegible]

OPPORTUNITY TO BUY YOUR STUDIO PICTURE NEGATIVE

Postcard	each 40c
4 x 6	50c
5 x 7	75c
6 x 8	90c
8 x 10	$1.00

EMPRESS STUDIO
436 MAIN STREET VANCOUVER, B. C.

茲一年で戰局決定せずば 百年かゝつても終局せぬ

日本政府の内閣情報部長が聲明

〔[illegible]ラヂオ、米國情報局傍聽〕[illegible]は[illegible]一年――内閣情報[illegible]二氏は[illegible]一年が戰局[illegible]であらう第一線の[illegible]すると[illegible]を[illegible]する事が出來[illegible]は百年かゝつても終局[illegible]は[illegible]であると聲明。

▲アッツ島――東京[illegible]ラヂオ放[illegible]はアッツ島敗北を認め、ダッチハーバーにつゞく大犠牲を拂つたものだと言つてゐる。

▲[illegible]――安田武雄[illegible]は聯合國の空軍を[illegible]す[illegible]は日本の[illegible]を[illegible]するもの[illegible]より[illegible]な航空力を作る事が[illegible]であると[illegible]してゐる。

▲[illegible]――[illegible]下日本の[illegible]を[illegible]パーセントに[illegible]する[illegible]をもつて[illegible]に[illegible]する大[illegible]なるもの[illegible]の[illegible]に就任。

[illegible]て、ドイツに對しては聯合國空軍が爆ゴ工業上並に軍事上重要な大都市の大爆撃を晝夜續行で行ひつゝ打ち潰した上で小さい戰時産業町村を空襲すると言明、更に太平洋方面にも言及して兵力、艦船、飛行機の兩方面(壓迫される)だけの全部を戰鬪しく日本をして屈服せしめるか又は一敗地に塗れしめるかするまで何年でも反撃すると語つた。

(聯合通信カイロ發)米國空軍重爆撃機約百機は二日、イタリーの靴のかゝとに當る所にあるレッチェの及びグロタグリー飛行場にローマの北方三十五哩チンパンクラヂオの三基地を大空爆、四十萬パウンド以上の爆彈を投下したが、米空軍の損害は飛行機三機であつた。

南太平洋方面戰況

(聯合通信ワシントン發)米國海軍當局がソロモン諸島中央部のレンドヴァ島に上陸したと米國海軍當局が六月三十日發表したが右は南太平洋に於ける對日新作戰の第一歩と觀られてゐる。

東條首相がシンガポールへ出張

(聯合通信ニューヨーク發)東京發のラヂオ放送は、南方軍總司令官寺内元帥と會議のため東條首相が七月五日シンガポールに到着したことを報じてゐる。同タイ國がマレー半島の北方四州を合併する事に同意したといふ。

(聯合通信濠洲聯合軍本部發)聯合國側公報によれば、聯合國空軍はソロモン諸島中央部ムンダ日本空軍基地を襲撃、飛行機百廿三機其他に損害を與へた。

(聯合通信ニューヨーク發)東京ラヂオが大本營二日發表として報ずる所によれば、日本軍はソロモン諸島レンドヴァ島附近に於て米國巡洋艦二隻、驅逐艦三隻、運送船三隻を撃沈した。

(聯合通信重慶發)日本の艦隊が六月廿八、廿九兩日福建省福州沖を南下するのを見受けたと重慶側中央通信が報じた。

日本でゴム製の船

(聯合通信ロンドン發)東京發として、パリ・ラヂオ放送によれば日本ではゴム製の船が進水したがそれには蒸氣機關が結び付けられてゐると言はれる。

秋末迄に

一大激戰を展開 英國首相が言明

(ロンドン發カナヂアンプレス)チャーチル英國首相は六月三十日『秋の木の葉が落ちる前に地中海及びその他の場所に於て一大激戰が展開する事は確實である』

さらに多くの財的支援を

日本人財産擁護會本部で切望

(晩香坡日本人財産擁護會發表)日系人の財産擁護運動資金中今日まで集まつた主なる分は次の如くであるが、此際に際して感謝する次第だ。財産擁護運動にはまだ/\ウンと金を要してゐるので財産擁護關係者は勿論一般からも更に財的應援を切望する。

△ベイファーム	七七弗五一仙
△カズロー	一七〇弗六〇仙
△レベルストック	一一三弗七六仙
△トロント	三〇弗〇五仙
△ビクチュアビュート	一九弗二六仙
△マギタグレーフォールス	二三弗〇〇仙
△グリンウッド	五七弗〇〇仙
△サンドン	四三弗二三仙
△レモンクリーキ	二四〇弗六二仙
△ポプオフ	五七弗七〇仙
△スターカン	七七弗六一仙
△レイモンド	三三弗二五仙
△ローズベリー	四二弗六〇仙
△ニューデンバー	八九弗〇二仙
△リルエート	六〇弗〇三仙
△グランドフォーク	四九弗八一仙
△マニトバ州一般五十六名	一四二弗一五仙
△アルバータ州一般二十五名	六〇弗四〇仙
△クリスチナレーキ	五六弗八八仙
△タシメ	五六弗〇〇仙
△ブリッヂツパー	三六弗七五仙
△タペン	三五弗五〇仙

シーピー鐵道に働く人々

エキストラギャングが再組織され シカモス方面道路キャンプから出動中

(ゴールデン通信)多年シーピー鐵道に就働してゐた橋本國太郎氏が同鐵道のエキストラ・ギャングを再組織したので、サルスコア、ヤードクリーキ、グリフインレーキの道路キャンプ就働者中から十三名がこれに加はり、六月四日から就働を開始してゐる。就働地はフイールドから西はカムループスに至る五百餘哩の支線全部であつて各地を轉々として働くのである。一行が最初に就働したのはゴールデンの南六十哩のエッヂウオーターで此所で十日間就働したのち六月十五日には更に南六哩のラヂウムに移轉して一同元氣一ぱいにて一日十時間働いてゐる。ラヂウムは「クートネー・ナショナル・パーク」の近くで[illegible]三哩の所には溫泉がある。見上げ見おろす絶壁の間を通つて行くのだが素晴らしく景色のよい所で、溫泉には多數の客が居るが吾々鐵道働きも何等の差別待遇をせず喜んで迎へてくれるので一同は一日十時間の勞働を終へてから三哩もの道を毎夜の樣に溫泉に入りに行く。尚道路キャンプから此ギャングに加はつた者は次の諸君でレヴェルストック市在住者をも加へて一行は十七名である。(ワイ生)

△サルスコア――水田治三郎、中西安治郎、中田幸一、西加奈雄、小野伊平△ヤードクリーキ――林田秀男、松下秀雄、吉田正一△グリフインレーキ――藤原利之、藤原良之、丸本實、中尾勝、及川熙

カズローで

製材所運轉開始

(カズロー發)ホルソンのランバー製材會社が建築中だつたソーミルは此程大体出來上がつて七月三日から運轉を開始してゐる。まだ屋根も出來て居らず先づミルの建物完成用の挽を切り、やがてはプレナーミルも這入る筈である。目下の就働者は白人のエンジニアー人と丸山嘉一氏以下日本人六名だけで一日九時間勞働で賃金は最低五十仙にリヴイングボーナス付きである。

(晩香坡發)晩香坡島のイストン製材所を二十萬二千弗で晩市のステクル兄弟に讓渡す作は愈〻最後の取極めが完了して、ソーミルは七月早々から運轉を開始する事になつてゐる。

サンドンのハイク

莊嚴の靈氣漲る夏木立　日月
苔むして碑文見分かぬ夏木立　涼風
牧場に馬片寄るや夏木立　月舟
陰道でベンチ替けり夏木立　清水
大鍛冶に驚く澤の毛蟲かな　睦交
濁池に小さき波紋や毛蟲浮く　月舟
風覚す果樹の若葉や毛蟲の巣　湖東
千年を不變の森や夏木立　春江

(六月十二日紙上の故竹内睹湖氏雨吟は『河骨の咲いて出水に流れけり』と訂正)

サンダース氏感謝

タシメのコミッション事務所タニールフェア主任をしてゐたサンダース氏は職を去るに臨んでタシメの邦和會委員其他一般在住日本人から受けた好意を深謝し特に青年學生徒の一層の勉強を希望してゐる。

リルエートだより

▲向井兄弟、浦田、野上勝、田中バブの五名は六月十四日レッドモンス附近の山林に伐木のため出發▲附本正男氏夫妻の間に五月廿一日長女が生れイ・ナッキと命名▲和歌山縣人向井寄藏氏(六一)は六月十八日腦溢血にて死去、二十日レンザー牧師司式のもとに葬儀執行、遺骸は晩市に送つて荼毘に附した。

結婚

▲五月二十日レイモンド佛教會に於て丸野英子孃と谷上[illegible]治氏は結婚式を擧げた。

死亡

▲東洋人病院に入院中だつた森林市氏は四月廿五日死去廿八日[illegible]カソリック教會にて葬儀執行

本紙援助を感謝

▲サンドンの『老人會』よりニューカナダアン援助の寄附金を頂きました、紙上で厚く感謝いたします

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  - Stanfields AC, per suit 4.50
- Men's Work Pants
  - Caribou Brand, darkblue, pr. 1.75
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  - 2½ lb., grey, pr. $ .50
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時計修繕業

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田邊平五郎

KINGORO TANABE
[illegible]

謹告

森林市[illegible]儀[illegible]四月廿五日[illegible]死去[illegible]カソリック教會に於て[illegible]

一九四三年七月

[illegible]　友人

「この非常時に無意味な日は過ごせない」

首都オタワの近くに移動した唯一の日本人家族

そこはカナダの首都オタワの西[illegible]当るところ、鈴木一家四人が[illegible]はニューデンヴァーから移動して来ました。二人のボーイを[illegible]メントに入学させたい[illegible]先日叔父が一人も迎へてみ[illegible]に就つたのですが、夫は[illegible]一家の[illegible]に就職して居ります。[illegible]今年は[illegible]昨年四月[illegible]からオンタリオ州に移動し二[illegible]今年の二月にオンタリオ[illegible]して居りますので、トロント[illegible]を申込んでありました[illegible]の所がない為め此所へ来る事になりました。たつた一家[illegible]ますが、その中に[illegible]少[illegible]そのうちには[illegible]て来る事でそれを楽しみにして居ます。[illegible]西日目なので何も申上げる事は出来ませんが、街へ買物に行つてもみんな親切にしてくれます。

十九日の朝、わのいかめしい首都の驛に着いた時、こちらを向いてもブルーやカーキー色の軍服に身をかためた兵隊さんばかりの中を、ポリスを見つけて、今移住して来た旨を申しましたら、勝手の判らない私共に色々と親切にしてくれ直ぐ待合所に案内して其筋に電話して下さいました。十分間もたゝないうちにミスター・パーマーが見えて、汽車中の事など色々尋ねられ「朝食はまだか、つかれたでせう」等々、親切に慰めて下さいました。私たちは停車場に待つてゐて夫だけがミスター・パーマーと共に官廰にてウンテッドがリスを訪問しました。

「ビーシーとちがつてこゝでは他のカナダ人同様行きたい所に行けるし何でも出来る」とパーマー氏はいとも解り易く申され、ボーイには「ツイ校には今二千人程生徒が居るが誰れにも遠慮はいらぬから九月の新學期から入學してきばつて勉強しなさい」と激励してくれ、休暇中の七八兩月には何か仕事を見つけてあげるからと、ボーイを喜ばして下さいました。この方は昨日トロント方面に行かれましたが、態々私の三男のアドレスを書き取つて、私共が無事にオタワに着した事を知らして下さるとの事でした。

私共に與へられた家は三室で少々小さいですがリヴィングルームは大變大きいので助かります。それにコンクリートの大きなベースメントがあり、ファネスの設備もあつて室には全部スチームパイプが通つて居り、電氣は使ひたいだけ使へるし畑も貰へます。月給五十弗で我家のやうに色々の仕事をするのですが餘りハードワークがなく設備がよいので仕事の能率が上ります。五十弗では食料代だけしかありませんが、追々上げてくれるとの事です。何か自分に經驗の出来ることも一つの儲けものと見て元氣に辛抱したいと申して居ります。

屋主はじめ近所の白人も、こゝはビーシーよりも良い所だから今に必ずみんなが好きになるだらうと話されます。案じるより産むが安いとか、着いて一日二日は少し寂しいと思ひましたが、この非常時にただ無意味な日を過ごしてゐるのは勿体ないと、最初の意志をくじかないで勇氣をふるつて子供を導き遠くトロント市にゐるボーイ等をも間接にワッチして行きたいと思ひます。

けなげにも此春東行なされたうら若い娘さんの一文を讀み感激させられました私。パーマー氏のお話ではまだ親家族もオタワに呼寄せるとの事でしたが、東部に来られるのを躊躇して居る方も余のうちにコミッションに申し込まれて古い生活はさらりと捨てゝ新しい信念をもつて奮起して頂きたいものであります。子供さんのある家族でしたら、やつぱり少しは寂しくても、ゴーストタウンに居るよりも必ず得るところが大きいだらうと思ひます。（オンタリオ州ウエストボロにてミセス加茂）

太平楽言って自活出来る

『住めば都』のアルバータより

アルバータ平野は五月に入るや多忙期となり第二世たちは農場の機械を使つて勇み立つて働いた。見渡す限り麦畑は青々とビーツ畑も日に日に伸びて行く。麦畑とビーツ畑の色と香を入陽に仰ぐロッキーの[illegible]。

家では本年は五十七エーカーのビーツ耕作にて五月廿八日から約三週間で一家總動員にてシンニングの仕事を終つた。一エーカー十弗五十仙だから五百九十八弗五十仙儲けたわけだ。一人一日で五弗にはなるが草のない畑では十弗ぐらゐになる。しかし腰は痛い。シンニング[illegible]を始めて腰をもむ。

次の仕事はホーイング。第一回は一エーカー四弗五十仙、二回目は三弗、其後イリゲーション二三回あり一エーカー一弗五十仙宛。十一月の取入れ仕事は一エーカー十二トンの出来として十五弗宛。ビーツ取入れまでに暇があるのでブローダーキャナリーの豆畑エーカーを作つてゐるが本年は上出来の様子だから暑さを合せると相當の收入になるだらう。

當地方の白人は一般に親切である。戦時下からもコールは當地一トン三弗五十仙の安値。自給自足[illegible]くしたもので本村の[illegible]には至る所に[illegible]がゐる。[illegible]は九十八斤二弗七十五仙、[illegible]家畜の野菜は畑で作れるし、豚の[illegible]ピョコも飼つてゐる。[illegible]もあれはレディオもある。[illegible]のある。毎日太平楽を言つて呑氣に暮らせ出来る。住めば都である（[illegible]にて[illegible]人）

[illegible]影録

三月廿五日病歿した相樂義平君のこと

ニューデンヴァー療養院　辻　重倫

（下）

[illegible]てから永い療養生活[illegible]人間一度は此の世に生を享けたるが何か感じ難い、その[illegible]言つて居られた。[illegible]を手として[illegible]の[illegible]の[illegible]と[illegible]人がニューデンヴァー・[illegible]で[illegible]の人に讀んで[illegible]しないと言はれた。[illegible]であり、又[illegible]入十[illegible]るのを[illegible]べ[illegible]たから、[illegible]の人[illegible]したいと言つてゐ[illegible]の[illegible]す[illegible]して[illegible]を[illegible]げて[illegible]てゐる。

夫人逝去後の君は色々の形態で病魔が襲つて来た。胸及脚部の潰瘍、蓄膿症、痔、又背部に大きな腫れ物が出来たり實際病氣の問屋だと二人で笑つたものであつたが三年元旦に僕にくれた俳句にも

「[illegible]に濕疹と痔を供にして年越しぬ」

であつた。引續き二月頃から漸く心臓の衰弱著しく病狀は悪化の一途を辿つて行つた。遂に三月四日の朝僕が君の所へ行くと「オイ僕も最早や永い事はないと思ふ」と言はれた。「何イカな事を言ふか、暫く聞へ」と僕が言ふと「イヤイヤ今度ばかりは駄目らしい」と答へた。其の日の正午頃發作があつて、大勢の居るワードから静かな所へ移された。

愈々死期を自覺して彼の様に言はれたかと思つて居つた。午後になり日本人看護婦永井さんが僕を病室に呼んで、相樂氏の親族關係等について尋ねられ、全く[illegible]りかと思つた。其の夜大分苦しまれて病院からの電話で馳せつけられたミス・ボールドウインは晩まで看護せられて居つた。東田氏と僕と三人でお祈りした時には今晩は到底過ごせまいと思つてゐた。ウッヅノーと其の夜を過ごし翌早朝君の所へ行つて見ると[illegible]して意識は判然として居られたが矢張り呼吸は苦し相であつた。其の午後子供達に渡すもの其の他埋葬方法等についてまで委しく遺言された。

死の一歩前にあり乍ら泰然として悠でも神の手に委ねて、僕が夫人の遺骨は何うするかとの問に對し「俺を埋める時一所に葬つてくれ」と言ふやうに、聞ふ者も答へる者も何か日常茶飯事を話し合つてゐる様な氣持であつた。

引續き氣分も至極よく小康を得て、此分では又今少しは何うかと思つたが、心臓から腎臓を冒されて尿の排出に困難を感じ日々に弱らるやうに見えた。僕が所用を帯びて許可を得て外出した時、君が氣懸かりであつた保險の事やら家具の處分所等についてカストヂアン事務所で調べた事を死の當日午前十時半に委しく聞かせたら、ア、なうかナーと、いと満足げであつた。ゲール長老から依頼を受けて子供達の事につき何か特に頼みはないかと僕が尋ねたのに對し「イヤ、僕は決して子供の事について心配してゐない、今御厄介になつて居る鈴木、河野兩家の方々が見て下されば、これより外に何の不足もない」と言はれた。

發作があつて以来約三週間、三月廿五日の召天の日まで断續と[illegible]想で凡てを神の意志に委せて泰然として死を待つて居られた神々しい姿は全く後光がさしてゐるやうであつた。

〇

僕の母は二十三歳の若さで受洗して一九三二年八月六十六歳で召天した時まで常に教會とは深い關係を續け、最後は神戸中央メソヂスト教會の老人會、婦人會の會計をして此世を去つた。其の傍に僕も物心づいた時から日曜學校へ出入してゐた。一九〇八年神戸下山手六丁目組合教會で原田助博士が同志社へ榮轉された後へ朝鮮京城教會から赴任せられた渡瀬常吉牧師によつて洗禮を受けた。

永い放浪生活の間忘れてゐた神の事を、今相樂君の死に遇ひ、全く寂寞の世界から明るみへ出た様な氣分になつて、人間一度は[illegible]の出来ない死といふものを、君の様な立派な態度で迎へたいと念願してゐる。君から得たインスピレーションによつて神の許へ歸る事に決心した。

君が、今東部に居られる君の遺族に當る人へ出した手紙の中にも第二世第三世の教養は學校教育のかたはら宗教の力による外はないと力説されてゐた。又其の人々へも宗教道に入るべく強く勧誘されて居つた。

死の直前にあり乍ら、餘りに強靭な君の態度に感歎の餘り此の駄文を草して靈前に捧げる。今頃は天國で「贅六いらん事をする」と微苦笑してゐる事であらう。

〇

今度の移動に際し、レモンクリーキ、ボブオフ、スローカン等で多くの方々から心からなる御出迎へを受けて[illegible]した。又病院で同時にスローカンニューデンヴァーの各部落から御見舞の言葉[illegible]此の機会に於て厚く御禮を申し上げて置きたい。

新療養所は新設備も申分なく、特に[illegible]の醫師あり[illegible]のある事については全患者一同感謝してゐる。これから本療養所に[illegible]。此の分では或は今一度社会に出る事もであらうと楽しんで居る。若し實現せば何事か意義ある奉仕の機會があらうと念願してゐる。願くは患者の上に天の御恵を祈り、[illegible]野病院の御多幸を祈つて筆を擱く。（四月十二日）

[illegible]は[illegible]になるやう[illegible]にお申込み下さるやう[illegible]ます。——ニューカナディアン

ニューカナディアン

在加日本人の為の獨立不羈の週刊紙

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【社説】

一層の努力と自重を

マニトバ州移住者へ希望

マニトバ州のシュガービーツ耕作地へ移住して日本人家族が過去一ヶ年間いろ／＼の不便を感じてゐた旅行に關する制限が最近緩和されて

(一) 旅行証明書はマニトバ州外に出る場合にのみマウンテッドポリスのパーミットを必要とする

(二) 他の地方に働きに行く場合はコミッションのパーミットを必要とする

(三) ウイニペッグ市に出る場合の特別パーミットも各地方代表者に連絡しておいて其地方の人々の必要に應じて使用させるといふ事に修正され、大体に於てアルバータ州同樣に旅行が自由になつた。又禁酒も解禁せられ、ウイニペッグ市内就働の機會も多くつくられる途がひらけ、ビーツ仕事の繁忙期に於けるパロール[illegible]も廢止するやうにコミッションよりマウンテッドポリス當局に交渉することになるなど、マニトバ在住日本人にとつての諸種の希望がもたらされてゐる。

旅行制限緩和に關しては日本人よりの要請により前コミッション代表ブラウン氏から既に本部に進言してあつたのが今回承認されたわけで、今後は各地に散在する親戚知友等とも自由に訪問できることになるのだが、日本人の旅行―殊に汽車やバスの中での振舞に關しては、既にアルバータ州の一部で多數の日本人が込み合つたバスの中で我が物顔の日本語で高聲に話し合ふといふので問題視された出來事もあると報道されたくらゐであるから、マニトバ州に於ても此の點については加奈陀人への不必要なる刺戟をさける事については充分留意する必要があらう。

禁酒の解禁は、總ての人々にとつての關心事であるなしは別問題として、平常に取扱はれることになつたのは移住日本人のモラールを高める上から誠に機宜を得た處置といふべきであるが、これに關しても十二分の自重が必要であること勿論である。

農繁期に於けるパロール廢止もビーツ勞働者の希望に對する當局の深き思ひ遣りとして歡迎さるべき事である。

新にウイニペッグ市内に於て就働する日本人の賃金が一時間四十五仙以上たることになつてゐたのは、ウイニペッグ市會が右の如く決議してゐたからであるが、それが廢止されたのは何れにしても日本人、殊に青年が農閑期に市内に出て就働し得る機會が多くなるわけで之れ歡迎すべき事である。しかし何れの勞働市場に於ても、殊に組織勞働者の分野では標準賃金といふものがあるので、如何なる事があらうとも夫れを破るが如き不徳行爲になる事なきやう充分留意すべきである。右の一時間四十五仙がウイニペッグ市に於ける最低勞働賃金率であるとは言へないかも知れぬが、少くとも、普通に行はれてゐる賃金率以下では就働せぬといふ態度をとり、技術を發揮し誠實をつくして、出來るかぎり普通以上の賃金を獲得し、若し勞働者が組織されてゐる分野であつたら組織勞働者と協力して更に勞働條件の改善をはかるといふ氣構へで働く事が必要である。

何はともあれ、移住二年目のビーツ勞働に懸命の努力を拂つてゐるマニトバ在住日本人の上に吉報がもたらされた事に對しては、最近東部カナダに於て旅行制限が緩和されたことゝ共に慶事も多く之れを喜びとし、一層の努力と自重を切望するものである。

結核豫防の運動を續けよ

自からと社會全體の福利のために

今から十三年前には日本人の結核による死亡率は白人の六倍であつた。この日本人間の結核豫防運動は遠く一九二〇年當時晩香坡駐在の浮田領事の時代から始められたのであつたが人々の公衆衛生に對する觀念缺如のためか十年間といふものは殆ど奏効しなかつた。だが其後に清水牧師や下高原夫人の努力によつて日本人間にクリニックが組織せられ、初めには日本人合同教會婦人傳道部で衛生委員會を組織し當時の晩市衛生官だつた故ドクター・マキントッシユの援助を得て結核豫防の仕事が開始せられ、下高原ドクター其他日本人醫師全部の協力を得、又日本人社會の二十團体代表者によつて大きな委員會が組織された。この時分またドクター・マキントッシユの援助で晩市衛生局でも日本人看護婦養成方を援助して來たものであるが夫れは一九三三年に至つて初めて實現し其の後多くの日系人ガールが看護婦となつた。

最初に日本人學童に對して結核のテストを施行した時には六十パーセントも陽性の反應を示したものであつた。そしてこれらのケースは總て日本人クリニックに紹介して治療し當局の衛生局へ報告も[illegible]のであるが、此のクリニックの[illegible]は醫師全員の無報酬奉仕[illegible]等によつて維持された。

其後ウエルフェア・フェデレーションが結成され日系人クリニックも其の援助に[illegible]して其の事業[illegible]のためのクリニックの仕事に定められたもので、此のため[illegible]によつて結核豫防の事業は[illegible]繼續し、昨年のエヴァキュエーションまで[illegible]つたのであるが、其の組織は解散[illegible]結核豫防を繼續するまで續けられねばならぬものである。

最近カズローの日系人衛生部に[illegible]して「ヴォルマー・パッチ・メソッド」によつて結核テストを施行したところ反應を示したもの[illegible]に入パーセントといふ[illegible]數を示したが、之れは[illegible]に於ても[illegible]して[illegible]体のため[illegible]ければならないのである。

クエーカー教徒を訪ねて

田中 兼

湖上ゆく船より見ゆるカズローの町それにもし繪筆もてなば
蹲伏せる峰のはざまに立ち昇る煙はかしこにまたこゝに見ゆ
[illegible]木の間に家はかしこ こゝ立つや靜の夕暮れの空

カズローの町を取巻く初夏の山と水、斯の景觀に點々たる[illegible]の人家、これらを船の窓から眺めて風光明媚なるこの自然に感歎した私に迫る情緒は、歌人ならねどもかうした感によつて包みきれぬ喜悦を發露させずにはおかなかつた。

カズローより一時間半餘の航行をもつて午後七時十五分ごろに、私の目的地である「ウォーカースランデング」に船は着いた。

汽笛の音をきいて、十二歳になる娘と其父親とが、小さな、しるしばかりのウォーフに、私を迎へるべく立つて居る姿を船より見受ける。

この人達と共に湖畔の小高き岡の上にある家に歩みを運ぶ途上、また娘の母なる人の、私を迎へる爲にと下りて來たのに出逢ふた。だが、何と温情にみち滿てるこの家族、人種的に異れる彼等と私ではあるが、私は幾とせの交はり親しい友の家に向ふ心地であつた。

親しみ溢るゝこの家族と共に、用意された晩食の卓を圍み、樂しい會話を交へたのも、やがては私の餘生を豐かにする追憶となるであらう。

この住居より少し離たつたところにある、小ぢんまりとしたカテージが私の宿るところとして與へられた。室内の設備も便利に居心地よく、天然の美に圍繞されたこの小さな家に、多くの人の中にも稀に見る靜を備へたこの一家族に交はつて過ごした一週間の時日はあまりにも樂しく又短く、幾ら惜しきまでに日々は速に流れ消え去つた。

此の人達はチャ・ジー・ブラウン夫妻と其の娘である。この夫婦の抱く徹底した人生觀は、九年前に遂にこの人達をして現在の生活を選ばしめたのである。

八十四エーカーの鬱蒼たる森林のうち、其の開墾されたる十エーカーの土地には、此の家族の住居、客に當てる一棟、主人の細工場、小供の遊ぶ家、チキンハウス、ゴートハウス、グリーンハウスなどがあり、他は果樹園、花園及び野菜畑である。

この家のリヴィングルームに入つて私の目を惹いたのは、多くの書籍が書架に整然と並べられてゐることで、その中には最も新しい著書の數々がまじつて居る。東洋の器がグラス戸棚の中にかざられてあるのを見たが、はたして、夫人は結婚前に其方面に旅行された事を後で知り得た。

ブラウン氏はメカニカルエンジニヤーである。氏の技術はこの戰時に於ては一層社會の要求するところであらうし、又相當の收入を得られる多くの機會もあるのに、氏はさうした事には一顧だも拂はずして、唯時に應じての勞働に日常の費を得るのほか、依然として氏の持つ人生觀の行程を歩まれて居る。

教養高き夫人の思想は、話題がいつも廣く人間社會に突き入つて居る。宗教、結婚、教育などの問題に觸れて、私の胸を躍如たらしむるものであつた。

夫人は、英國とアメリカの教育方針を比較して、從來英國の教育方針が單に學歴と何々を習得したといふ上に重きを置くに反し、アメリカは事理の判斷を確固たらしむる眞の人間を築く點にあるとて教育の本質はかくあらねばならぬと結論された。

クエーカー教徒であるこの家族の宗教觀念は、又私をしてうなづかせる多くの點があつた。此の教徒は一切の形式を廢し、神と各自のうちにかたく意識し、世界人類の眞の幸福に向つて邁進する。其の道程にはまた避くべからざる戰鬪をも覺悟されてある點を見逃し得なかつた。かくあつてこそ宗教は人類への光りである。人種的偏見思想の如何に人類に禍ひを與すかを痛感し、これを打破するの一手段として世界各人種の雜婚は最も肝要であらうとは夫人の意見であつた。

今や多くの世界的知名の[illegible]たるかくの如き人々が、この戰爭下にあつて、既に今日、戰後に於ける眞の平和のために、各[illegible]を[illegible]し努めつゝある。日本人たる我等も、世界人類の一部として、來るべき平和の到來、眞の平和、人類の幸福にふかく思慮をめぐらし、深く自己を反省すべきではあるまいか。

昨年カズローにて偶然にも[illegible]を得た此のブラウン夫人、又其の[illegible]は[illegible]に[illegible]一個の上にてすら[illegible]して[illegible]の[illegible]を[illegible]に、かくの如き人々を[illegible]を[illegible]せざるを得ず、そして[illegible]自己を[illegible]すべく[illegible]される。

[illegible]をもて[illegible]な[illegible]の家のみの[illegible]さを

みづうみの[illegible]にあげし[illegible]を
[illegible]めて[illegible]せむ

らんそくの灯はいと[illegible]しより
て[illegible]の[illegible]ので

マニトバ州でビーツ作る人々へ
旅行制限緩和や禁酒解禁の吉報齎さる
農繁期のパロール登錄も廢止する事になる樣子

(ウイニペッグ發) マニトバ州に於ける日本人に對する旅行制限を緩和、ウイニペッグ市内で就働することに關する制限等、これまで移住日本人にとつて甚だしく不便であつた制限が撤廢で取り去られることになつた。右は六月十七日當市でビーツ事務所に於て聯邦市本部のイーストウッド氏、平原州當局リスター氏、マニトバ代表アーンスト氏とマニトバ日本人事務局員の日本人側代表者とが會合して過去の問題に關する意見交換を行つた結果きまつたことで其の内容は次の如くである。

(一) 旅行パーミットの件──今までは制限が厳しすぎて色々の不便があつたので緩和方を要請した結果その制限が緩く改正される事になつた。

△住民就業者はマニトバ州外に旅行する場合にのみマウンテッドポリスのパーミットを必要とする各地の人が他に旅行に行く場合はコミシヨンのパーミットを必要とする。

△ウイニペッグ市に出る場合の特別パーミットを各地方代表者に供給しておいて其地方の人々の必要に應じて使用させることにする(今までは各地方訪問にまでパーミットが必要であつたのが今後は自由に訪問できることになつたわけである)

(二) 禁酒解禁の件──マニトバ州へ移住の日本人は、これまで禁酒されてゐたのが、七月初めから解禁されることになつた。但し各自の充分なる自重が特に希望された。

(三) ウイニペッグ市内就働に關する件──これまではビーツ勞働終了後ウイニペッグ市に出て働く場合は一時間四十五仙以上の賃金たることといふ制限があつた爲め種々の支障を來たしてゐたが之も廢止された。就働の場合は何れにしてもコミシヨンに屆け出でなければならぬが其れにしても多くの青年にとつて就働の機會が多くなるわけである。

(四) ラヂオとカメラ──カメラは既にマウンテッドポリスの手によつてビーシー州以外に居る人には返しつゝあるが、ラヂオも右同樣返す事になつた。希望者はフオームに記入し運賃を自辨すれば直に受取ることが出來る。

(五) 日本人ナショナルの登錄──月々行はれてゐる登錄をビーツ仕事の忙しい七、十の兩月はしなくてもよいやうにコミシヨンよりマウンテッドポリスに交涉する事になつた。

(六) 醫療の件──醫療費は出來得る限り自費たること。但し支拂ひ得ぬ者は最も近い醫師にかゝり醫師と相談の上コミシヨンで支拂ふ。(齒の治療に關しては拔くだけとする)

(七) 家屋修繕の件──會社のハウスにポーチを造る事は直に實行する。

◇

向後新任のセキユリテーコミシヨンマニトバ代表のフランク・アーンスト氏は今後の日本人問題は日本人委員會と協力して最善をつくしたい事を力說し殊に各地方に起る種々の問題は其地方に於て處理されるやう希望した。

集中する事を避け出來るだけ自活さす
日本人を最後に何うするかは平和會議で決定
オタワ議會の日本人問題論議で勞働相が言明

(オタワ發) カナダに於ける日本人を最後に如何うするかといふ問題は戰後の平和會議に於て決定されるであらうとミツチエル勞働相は先般のオタワ議會で發表したがカナダアンガス氏は斷じてゐる。他の議員が日本人問題の當面解決しなければならぬ問題となるであらうと質問であるが、それまでの間の對策としては日本人を所々に分散させ集中することを避け出來る丈け自活させるにあると勞働相は說明した。

その問題についてはビーシー州選出の代議士が最も多く發言し一代議士の如きは「吾が政治問題に喰い込んでゐる癌である」とまで叫んだが各代議士の主張要點は次の如くであつた。

△アンガス・マキニス(シーシーエフ)──日本人問題はカナダ全体のものであつてビーシー州にのみ限られたものではない。日本人移動は許かる事態の下に於て行はれ得るものとしては好い方法で行はれた。カナダの住民中日本人の如く取扱はれた者はないにも拘らず日本人等はカナダに忠誠であり生產的な仕事につく用意あることを示した。彼等はサボタージユ其他破壞的な行爲は全然しなかつた。日本人問題は多年政治的な問題とされ日本人參政權附與を支持してゐるシーシーエフをけなす道具に使はれてきた。シーシーエフが日本人參政權附與の立場をすてる時には自分も其メンバーたることをやめるであらう。

△グリーン(保守黨)──ビーシー州はカナダと日本の戰爭に於て質に使はれて來た。他の州に送られた日本人は一時的のものであつて戰後には再びビーシー州へ歸つて來るであらう。若い日本人の或者は東部カナダに再定住しようと試みてゐるが大部分の者はロツキー山を越へて東行することを嫌がつてゐる。若し日本人問題をビーシー州のみになすりつけてカナダの他の部分が其責任を分擔しなかつたら夫れは大きなトラブルとなるであらう。若しビーシー州が此問題解決について援助を得られないとしたら州は平和條約の一項として日本人を送還することを要求するであらう。

△ニール(獨立)──姑息な解決手段を求める時期は既に去つたのである。若し日本人問題に關して何事もなされなかつたら自分は西部カナダは東部カナダから分離するといふ提議に賛成するであらう。その傾向はビーシー州に於ける日本人事態に關して若干を求めさせられてゐる者の反映なのだ。

△クルツクシヤンク(自由黨)──若し政府が日本人をビーシー州に歸還させようとしても自分の選出區たるフレザーヴアレーでは此等の事案を欲しないが夫れは日本人自身のためでもある。

△スターリング(保守黨)──日本人に關する將來の方針について政府はステートメントを發表して貰ひたい。自分の選出區ではバーノン以來日本人住民は增加し不安の氣持がある。

△リード(自由黨)──ビーシー州民は何政府が「これは諸君の問題である」といふ事に對して二度と再び我慢はしない。何政府の過去の歷史を見るときカナダから全日本人を排除して了ふことを決定するか何うか疑はしいものだ。

アルバータへ移住せる
ニッポン人の態度を稱揚
イーストウッド氏が驚嘆して語る

(レスブリッヂ發) 前週南部アルバータ州日本人移動農地方面を視察したビーシーセキユリテーコミシヨンのゼネラルマネジャー・イーストウッド氏はレスブリッヂ・ヘラルド紙に南部アルバータ州のシユガービート農地で日本人移動者を雇傭した計畫は「最も成功であつた」として次の如く語つてゐる──「日本人が南部アルバータに定住してゐる狀態をみて驚かされた。それはその多くが移動先に於ける將來や待遇に半信半疑であつた一年前と非常な變り方を發見したからである。彼等日本人はその地方の住民から親切にされて昨年より以上の立派な仕事をしようといふ望みを持つてゐる。南部アルバータに於ける日本人のビート耕作に對する熱心さと明朗な態度が旅行規則緩和や子弟の教育や又は困難時援助の保護等に與つて力となつてゐる。此地方の日本人の士氣はビーシー州内インテリアタウンに於けるそれとは雲泥の差がある。日本人は南部アルバータで滿足して居り、昨年の經驗から今年はもつと良くビーツを植つけてゐる。多數の日本人と話してみて移住者の大部分が間もなく完全に自活出來ると期待してゐる事が判つた。彼等の間には移動以來まだ一人も犯罪者を出して居ない。日本人は當局の規則を尊重するから問題が起らない。シユガービート栽培者は日本人の働きに口を揃へて感謝して居る。」

(レスブリッヂ發) 南部アルバータ州各地では約一千名の日系學童がビーシーセキユリテーコミシヨン保護下にパブリック並にハイスクールに通學して居り、その教育費の大部分はコミシヨンが負擔してゐる旨同州ロー文相が發表してゐる。同文相は各地學務局の日系學童問題に對する態度を賞讚して「コミシヨン管理下の日系學童に關し最善を盡してゐる」と語つてゐる

一ケ年の經驗で能率上がり
昨年の二倍以上のビーツを同期間に間引く
一般の農業勞働賃金率協定さる

(ピクチユアビユート發) 日本人家族は今年は昨年より二倍以上のシユガービートのシーニングを同期間中に終了して記錄を作り、勞働力不足のため動員して了はねば仕樣のないビート畑もある位に言はれてゐたのにシーニングする價値のある畑を殘らずシーニングして少しも損失が無かつたが、之は好天氣に惠まれたといふのみでなく特に日本人家族が一生懸命に働き熱心な働き手のない農者と協働する氣持があつたからである。ピクチユアビユート・プログレス紙は報じてゐる。砂糖會社のベニオン氏は、シーニングが濟んでホーイングが始められてゐる畑が澤山あり、大体に於て乾いて近く降雨がなければ少し水をかけねばならないかも知れない」と語つてゐる。

◇

(レイモンド發) レイモンド地方のシユガービート間引き仕事は六月末までには大体終了し能力のある者は最低十弗五十仙乃至十二弗──十五弗の割で(ルアした勘定)大体に今年の仕事は昨年の經驗によつて樂に出來たやうである。一般の農業勞働賃金率は次の如く決定が出來てゐる。

△普通勞働、最低一時間四十仙

△イリゲーシヨン、一時間五十仙、一エーカー一弗五十仙

△ビートフオーキング一時間六十仙

平原州から
多數の家族が
晩香坡へ移入

(晩香坡發) 六月一日から同十五日迄の間に東部諸州の平原州方面から晩香坡へ二百二十五家族が移入したがその主因はセレクテイブサーヴイス當局が人力調査を平原方面に求めた爲で、近年新興した戰時工業に就職する爲と沿岸が良氣候である事なども原因して居る。

一人頭百七十三弗
カナダの日本人移動費

(オタワ發) 防衛地帶からの日本人移動費三百萬弗がオタワの議會で可決されたがミツチエル勞働相の說明では米國では西部沿岸からの日本人移動費が一人約六千弗もかゝつてゐるのにカナダ國では百七十三弗程であるといふ。